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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

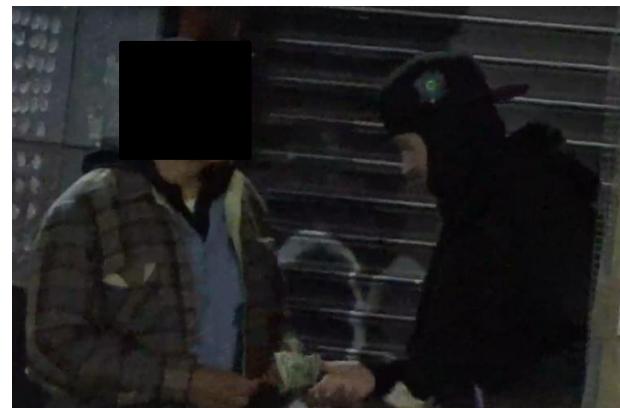
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ) CASE NO. 3:23-CR-00076 JD  
)  
Plaintiff, ) MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF UNITED  
) STATES' MOTION FOR DETENTION  
)  
v. )  
) [UNDER SEAL]  
ESMUN MOYESES MORAL-RAUDALES, )  
) Date: March 24, 2023  
) Time: 10:30 a.m.  
Defendant. ) Court: Hon. Lisa J. Cisneros

1           **I. INTRODUCTION**

2           Fentanyl is the leading cause of drug overdose deaths in the United States. One pill with 2mg of  
 3 fentanyl can kill. Defendant Esmun Moyses Moral-Raudales had more than *eight pounds* of fentanyl, in  
 4 both blue "M30" pill form and in brick powder form. He weighed it, packaged it, and sold it on the  
 5 streets of the Tenderloin. He carried a ghost gun as he conducted his business. He stored his drugs in an  
 6 unassuming house in a residential neighborhood in Oakland. He did all this while on supervised release  
 7 from a previous federal drug conviction in July 2020.<sup>1</sup> The defendant is both a danger to the community  
 8 and a significant flight risk. He cannot overcome the presumption that there is no condition or  
 9 combination of conditions that can secure his appearance before the Court or provide for the safety of  
 10 the community. Accordingly, the government requests that he be detained pending trial.

11           **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

12           On March 7, 2023, a federal grand jury in the Northern District of California returned an  
 13 indictment charging the defendant with three counts of distributing a controlled substance in violation of  
 14 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1). Dkt. 1. Count One was for distributing methamphetamine to an undercover  
 15 officer in the Tenderloin on January 10, 2023. Counts Two and Three were for distributing  
 16 methamphetamine and fentanyl to an undercover officer in the Tenderloin on February 7, 2023. The  
 17 substances sold in all three counts tested presumptive positive. Separately, the defendant also sold  
 18 fentanyl to an undercover officer in the Tenderloin on January 17, 2023—that transaction remains  
 19 uncharged. The pictures below show the transaction at issue in Count One, which took place at the  
 20 corner of Golden Gate Avenue and Hyde Street, one block away from the nearest school.



28           <sup>1</sup> See *United States v. Esmun Moyses Moral-Raudales*, 3:20-CR-00138 JD (N.D. Cal. July 2,  
 2020), Dkt. 21.

1 On March 16, 2023, law enforcement attempted to arrest the defendant after he exited his  
2 residence in Oakland. He tossed his backpack and fled. After he was subdued, law enforcement  
3 searched his person, his backpack, his vehicle (that he used to commute back and forth from Oakland to  
4 his favored selling location in the Tenderloin), and his residence pursuant to a search warrant. On his  
5 person, they found 172.9 grams of suspected fentanyl and 52.5 grams of suspected methamphetamine.  
6 In his backpack, they found \$2931 in cash and a “ghost gun” with 8 bullets in the magazine. In his  
7 vehicle, they found 144.8 grams of suspected fentanyl. In his residence, they found 3205 grams of  
8 suspected fentanyl in powder form, 185 grams of blue “M30” suspected fentanyl pills, mixing and  
9 coloring equipment, and an additional \$9140 in cash.



### 21 III. LEGAL STANDARD

22 Under the Bail Reform Act of 1984, the Court must detain a defendant before trial without bail  
23 where “no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as  
24 required and the safety of any other person and the community.” 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(1). Detention is  
25 appropriate where a defendant is either a danger to the community or a flight risk; the government need  
26 not prove that both factors are present. *United States v. Motamedi*, 767 F.2d 1403, 1406 (9th Cir. 1985).  
27 A finding that a defendant is a danger to the community must be supported by clear and convincing  
28 evidence, but a finding that a defendant is a flight risk need only be supported by a preponderance of the

1 evidence. *Id.*

2 “[T]he Bail Reform Act mandates an individualized evaluation guided by the factors articulated  
 3 in [18 U.S.C.] § 3142(g).” *United States v. Diaz-Hernandez*, 943 F.3d 1196, 1199 (9th Cir. 2019).  
 4 Those factors are: (i) the nature and circumstances of the offense charged; (ii) the weight of the evidence  
 5 against the defendant; (iii) the history and characteristics of the defendant, including the defendant’s  
 6 character, physical and mental condition, family and community ties, past conduct, history relating to  
 7 drug or alcohol abuse, criminal history, and record concerning appearance at court proceedings, as well  
 8 as whether the crime was committed while the defendant was on probation or parole; and (iv) the nature  
 9 and seriousness of the danger to any person or to the community that would be posed by the defendant’s  
 10 release. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g); *United States v. Winsor*, 785 F.2d 755, 757 (9th Cir. 1986).

11 Where there is probable cause that a defendant has violated an offense for which a maximum of  
 12 ten years in prison or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act, courts apply a rebuttable  
 13 presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the defendant’s  
 14 appearance as required and the safety of the community. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3)(A). Under this  
 15 scheme, the burden of production shifts to the defendant. *United States v. Hir*, 517 F.3d 1081, 1086 (9th  
 16 Cir. 2008). Even if the defendant rebuts the presumption, the presumption is not erased; instead, it  
 17 remains in the case as an evidentiary finding militating against release that is to be weighted along with  
 18 other relevant factors. *See id.* (citation omitted).

19 **IV. ARGUMENT**

20 1. The defendant faces a rebuttable presumption in favor of detention.

21 The defendant was arrested in actual physical possession of fentanyl and methamphetamine. He  
 22 is charged with distributing fentanyl and methamphetamine to an undercover officer. Therefore, there is  
 23 probable cause to believe the defendant committed an offense for which a maximum term of  
 24 imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act. As a result, there is a  
 25 rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the  
 26 appearance of the person as required and the safety of the community. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3)(A).  
 27 As described below, the defendant will be unable to overcome this presumption.

28 2. The defendant cannot overcome the presumption that he is a flight risk.

1       The defendant is a Honduran national. Though he has a residence in Oakland, he makes frequent  
 2 trips to Portland, Oregon, having been there for several weeks prior to his arrest despite not being  
 3 allowed to leave the district without permission. He commutes to the Tenderloin to sell drugs despite  
 4 having a stay-away order from the area. When approached by police, he fled and had to be physically  
 5 subdued. The defendant is not tied to one place and clearly has no qualms about traveling where he  
 6 shouldn't. Those factors, in themselves, demonstrate a sufficient flight risk.

7       Additionally, the defendant has shown he possesses the financial means to abscond. He carried  
 8 over \$12,000 in cash on his person and in his backpack. The eight pounds of fentanyl found in his  
 9 residence, in his backpack, and on his person, has tens of thousands of dollars in estimated street value.  
 10 With access to those quantities of drugs, it is reasonable to think he has access to additional sources of  
 11 funding even after the police have seized this particular stash. It is also reasonable to think that he has  
 12 connections to networks that may assist him in his flight from court-imposed oversight. After all, he  
 13 was *on federal supervised release* at the time of this offense conduct. That term of supervised release  
 14 stemmed from a prior felony drug conviction in July 2020, for an offense the defendant committed while  
 15 on probation from a previous felony conviction in October 2018. Clearly, mere moral restraint has no  
 16 effect on his actions.

17       Lastly, the defendant faces a severe penalty if convicted. The converted drug weight here under  
 18 the Sentencing Guidelines is approximately 9500 kilograms, resulting in an offense level of 32. With  
 19 additional testing, that number may be much higher. With his criminal history and with these drug  
 20 weights, the defendant faces a guidelines range of approximately twenty *years* in prison. With  
 21 additional superseding charges, the defendant faces potential mandatory minimums of five years or ten  
 22 years. That severe penalty—more severe than any penalty he has faced to date—creates a strong  
 23 incentive for the defendant to flee immediately if released. *See United States v. Gebro*, 948 F.2d 1118,  
 24 1122 (9th Cir. 1991) (strong evidence of guilt “makes it more likely that he will flee”).

25       3. The defendant cannot overcome the presumption that he is a danger to the community.

26       The defendant carried a firearm in his backpack at the time of his arrest. The defendant is  
 27 prohibited from possessing any firearm, let alone a “ghost gun” that is made from parts and designed to  
 28 be untraceable. The gun alone shows a danger to the community, particularly since it was possessed by

1 someone who is no stranger to violence. In 2020, police responded to an incident in the Tenderloin  
 2 where the defendant allegedly chased another man down the street and slashed him with a machete; the  
 3 defendant had his probation revoked in lieu of filing additional charges.

4 Finally, there is the danger caused by the sheer astonishing quantity of drugs in his possession.  
 5 Although all controlled substances are dangerous, fentanyl is particularly so. Just two milligrams of  
 6 fentanyl can kill. The defendant had *eight pounds*. If the defendant is released and able to continue  
 7 distributing any controlled substances—but particularly fentanyl—that poses a severe danger to the  
 8 community and all those who come to the Tenderloin searching for fentanyl or who even inadvertently  
 9 come into contact with the substance. *See, e.g., United States v. Alfonso Ramos*, No. 3:20-mj-71799-  
 10 MAG-1 (EJD), 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 244831, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 29, 2020) (sale of approximately  
 11 227 grams of fentanyl showed defendant posed a danger to the community because “[f]entanyl is among  
 12 the most dangerous and deadly illegal drugs”).

13 **V. CONCLUSION**

14 The defendant cannot overcome the presumption that there are no conditions that will reasonably  
 15 assure his appearance at court proceedings or ensure the safety of the community. The Court should  
 16 order the defendant detained pending trial.

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18 DATED: March 23, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

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ISMAIL J. RAMSEY  
 20 United States Attorney

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/s/ George O. Hageman  
 22 GEORGE O. HAGEMAN  
 23 Assistant United States Attorney

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